

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 484, Vol. X.]

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have
ately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of
business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to
select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a
position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance
of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the
Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests,
and boxes
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the pre-
mises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed
loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from
the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household,
scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob,
and assorted

TOBACCO.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden
Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quar-
ter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard,
Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in
bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Gin: JOKZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guiness's, and Colo-
nial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed,
doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crèmeans, Scotch twill,
tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool,
merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-
wool plaids, prints
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt mattings
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket
FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection;
patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed
flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty
miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS' GROCERY QUOTATIONS.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 23s 6d
Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d
Sultanas, 8d per lb
Muscatels, 1s 3d per lb
Jordan Almonds, 2s 6d per lb
ELEMES, 7½d per lb
Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb
Two-crown Soap, 14s per box
Three-crown Soap, 17s per box
Cheese, 10d per lb

Hams, 10d per lb
Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d
Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d
Lobsters, 11d per tin
Salmon, 1s per tin
Oysters, 7d per tin
Pickles, 1s per bottle
Candles 11d per lb
Tainsh's Jams, 11d per tin
Marmalade, 11d per tin
Figs, 1s 6d per box

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Watertights, Elastic Sides and Lace-ups, Colonial Made, 16s 6d and 17s 6d.

Ladies' and Children's Boots (Copper Toes), 6s.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Having already retired from our other up-country Stores, we have, now that our Mr
Arndt is leaving the district, also decided to

GIVE UP OUR CROMWELL BRANCH.

THE WHOLE STOCK,

Consisting of

DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, GROCERY, ETC.,

(Being the Largest and Best in any up-country town,) will be sold at
prices that, we believe, will induce the people of the
Cromwell and Dunstan District to
make large purchases.

THE PREMISES,

Which would make a first-class Hotel (unless let or sold privately), will be sold
by auction.

Persons desirous of purchasing a portion or the whole of the Business will be liberally
dealt with.

Also,

VALUABLE SECTIONS AND BUILDINGS,

The Property of Mr Arndt, are in the market, and if not sold
privately, will be offered by auction.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

W. TALBOYS' PRICE LIST OF SUMMER DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.

Fancy Dress, 10s 6d, 12s 6d and 15s	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in Colonial and English Tweeds and make
Good Winceys, 10d, 11d and 1s	Suits, 37s 6d, 40s, 45s and 50s
French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s	Double-width Plaid, 2s 6d
Black Silks, 60s; Colored, 50s the dress	Black and Colored Lustres, 1s 2d
Black and Colored Lustres, 1s 2d	New Prints, fast colors, 6d, 8d and 10d
Newest patterns in Muslins, 10d and 11d	Latest fashions in Costumes, 17s 6d
Horrock's Calico, 36in, 6s 6d per doz.; Un- bleached, 6s	Coats, 17s 6d, 20s, 25s and 30s; Pilot Cloth, 20s, 25s, and 27s 6d; Holland, 6s 6d and 8s 6d; Silk, 22s 6d
Sheeting, 72in, 1s 6d	White Moles, 8s 6d; Colored, 10s 6d
Turkish Towels, 13s per doz.	Knit Drawers, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Mosgiel, 9s 6d; Serge, 7s 6d; Cotton and Merino, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s
Blankets, all colors, from 10s	Shirts—Flannel, 6s, 6s 6d and 7s 6d; Shepherd's Plaid, 7s 6d, 8s 6d and 9s 6d; Crimean, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Linen, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d
Brown Holland, 8d, 10d and 1s	Boys' Knicker Suits, 10s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d
Linen Diaper, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d	Youths' Suite, 25s, 30s, and 32s 6d
Fancy Linen Checks, 11d	Boys' Colored Moles, 7s.
Best Flannel, 1s 6d, 1s 9d and 2s	
Muslin Curtains, 8s 6d the set	
Tweeds, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d	
Carpets and Floorcloths	

MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, FISCHUES AND FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cromwell



The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1879, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:

CYDE—January 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30

February 6, 13, 20 and 27

March 6, 13, 20 and 27

April 3, 10, 17 and 24

May 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29

June 5, 12, 19 and 26

CROMWELL—January 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31

February 7, 14, 21 and 28

March 7, 14, 21 and 28

April 4, 11, 18 and 25

May 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30

June 6, 13, 20 and 27

ALEXANDRA—January 13

February 10

March 10

April 7

May 5

June 2 and 30

[The Office at Alexandra will be open once a fortnight for the transaction of public business.]

ROXBURGH—January 7

February 4

March 4

April 1 and 29

May 27

June 24

BLACKS—January 14

February 11

March 11

April 8

May 6

June 3.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

Warden and R.M.

HENRICH BEHRENS,
WHEELWRIGHT

AND COACH-BUILDER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL

(Nearly opposite Bank of New South Wales),
Is prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to
him with carefulness and despatch.

A Large Supply of Well-seasoned American and
Native Timbers kept in Stock.

Repairs done in best style.

K. PREETSCHE,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper
hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every
description, at low prices

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Paperhanging, Decoration,
and Sign Writing.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND
General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,
where he hopes, by strict attention to business
and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the
public patronage.

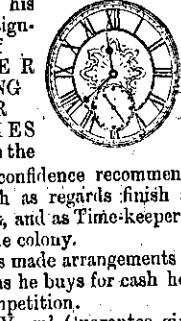
E. MURRAY, ELL,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Has just received, per
Suez Mail, his
first consignment
of SILVER HUNTING LEVER WATCHES

of direct from the
can with confidence recommend them to the
public both as regards finish and accuracy of
adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be ex-
celled in the colony.

E.M. has made arrangements for regular sup-
plies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position
to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every
Watch.



INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRAY, ELL,
Watch and Clock Maker,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

DOKTOR THOMAS
(from Collins and Lonsdale-streets, Mel-
bourne) may be consulted at his rooms, Octagon,
Dunedin, north-east corner, next Working Men's
Club. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.
Sunday included.

Young, middle-aged and elderly men suffering
from Debility of the Generative System,
Nervous, Skin and Contagious Diseases should
consult the Doctor personally or by letter, en-
closing stamps for a reply.

The following nominations have been passed
by Dr Thomas:—Licentiate Royal College of
Physicians, London, 1864; Doctor of Medicine,
University of Giessen, Germany, 1871; Member
of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1859;
and Licentiate in Midwifery, 1864.

Cases of Medicine forwarded to any part of
New Zealand.

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-
ANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST
LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of
property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Agent, Cromwell.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL ... £750,000.

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN DAVIE, Esq. (Messrs M'Landress, Hep-
burn, and Co.).

JAMES MILLS, Esq., Manager Union Steam
Ship Company.

JAMES RATTRAY, Esq. Messrs J. Ratray and
Co.)

GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq. (Messrs W. and G
Turnbull and Co.)

CROMWELL AGENTS: D. A. JOLLY & CO.

The popularity of the South British among
the insuring public is best shown by the large
and steady increase in its business.

FIRST YEAR'S PREMIUM RECEIPTS ... £34,032

SECOND DO. DO. ... 69,041

THIRD DO. DO. ... 95,184

Every description of Fire Insurance business
undertaken. The liberality and promptness in
settlement which have been important features
in securing the above rapid progress still characterise
the South British.

Every information supplied by

D. A. JOLLY & CO.,
Agents, Cromwell.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL,
OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding
districts that, having now completed the
above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with
machinery on the most improved principle, he
is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR
of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES

WANAKA SAW MILLS.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors have placed the above Mills
in complete working order with the best applica-
tions obtainable and are prepared to supply
Manufactured Timber of every description;
Posts, Rails, Poles, Slabs, &c. &c., at the
shortest possible notice, at reasonable prices
and on easy terms.

Orders punctually attended to and despatched
with promptitude.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,
WANAKA SAW MILLS.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Foun-
ders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of castings in Brass and Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels.

Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-
ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-
iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any
size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power
Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K. M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the
size in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY,

CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his
unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, deli-
vered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel; Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Next door to

STARKEY'S CROMWELL HOTEL.

ROBERT WISHART,

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c.,
Begs to intimate to the public that he has pur-
chased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY,
as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying
strict attention to business, and turning out good
substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to
merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally
that he has purchased the CAST-IRON BED for
TIRING WHEELS from Mr LINDSAY, being the
first introduced up-country; and in this branch
he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved
principle.

Light shoes ... 10s.

Draught do. ... 16s.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FAR-
MERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS

Having purchased the business as General Black-
smith and Horse-shoer in Cromwell, lately car-
ried on by Mr K. Cayford, begs to inform the
public that he is in a position to execute every
class of work in a most satisfactory manner at
reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department
the advertiser has considerable experience, and
in these branches can guarantee to suit those
who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for
all complaints.

Note the Address—

MURRAY STREET, CROMWELL,

Opposite Messrs Grant and MacKellar's offices.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, AND GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the
regular consignment of Goods suitable to the
market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in
intimating that they have now on hand, and
constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND

FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which
will be found to compare most favorably as to
price with those of any establishment on the
Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in
above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a
detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made
arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL

PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills.
In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE

DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they
have entered into arrangements for the regular
supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an
advantage which they feel sure their customers
will fully appreciate.

A. G. WATSON

(Late Watson and Gow).

Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends
and the public generally that he has commenced
Business as General Blacksmith and Wheel-
wright in the premises occupied by the late
firm, and trusts, by attention and making none
but first-class articles, to merit a share of pub-
lic patronage. Town and country orders punctu-
ally attended to.—Princes-street south, Dunedin.

Miscellaneous.

P. BUTEL & CO'S

FLOUR MILLS,

NEAR ARROWTOWN,

Supply First-class

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN, AND
POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dis-
patch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed,
cannot be excelled in the Colony.

Hotels.

KIRTEBURN HOTEL,
ROARING MEG., near St. Vincent's Bay.
T. GORMAN ... Proprietor.
The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hospitable Hotel.
Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

PRINCE OF WAUES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.
R. ANDERSON ... Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently been refitted, and now affords the most comfortable accommodation. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best brands.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL
J. MC CORMICK ... Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,
(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.
JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE, with careful groom always in attendance.

CHARLES PEAKE.

N O T I C E
A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

N O T I C E
After this date, POISON will be laid for DOGS on Runs 459 and 461, being Dingle Station.

TIMOTHY COTTER.

December 18, 1878.

Cromwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY.

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* * Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

NOTICE.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

NOTICE.

R. A. N D . W. O L D S ,
FAMILY BUTCHERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.

NOTICE.

THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

MELMORE TERRACE,

C R O M W E L L .

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.



COACH TO LAKE WANAKA.

KIDD'S MAIL COACH

Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,

FOR LAKE WANAKA

Every

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning the following day.

Booking Office for Passengers and Parcels:
GOODGER'S HOTEL, CROMWELL.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Borough Council of Cromwell will be held at the Council Chambers, Cromwell, on Friday, February 21st, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions, adopted at a Special Meeting of the said Council, held on Friday, January 17th, and which resolutions are as follows:—

1. That the whole of the By-laws heretofore existing in the Borough of Cromwell be repealed.

2. That the By-laws, No. 1 to 8 inclusive, as read and revised by the Council be adopted.

Dated at Cromwell this 13th day of January, 1879.

JAMES MARSHALL

Town Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

THE RATING ACT, 1876.

COUNTY OF VINCENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Court will sit at the County Offices, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March next, at the hour of noon, to consider all objections made to Valuations of Property within the Ridings of Kawarau, Nevis, Hawea, Lindis and Clutha, Vincent County, at which place all objections must be lodged.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Judge of Assessment Court.

Clyde, January 31st, 1879.

THE RATING ACT, 1876.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Court for the above-named Borough will sit at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Cromwell, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of hearing and determining all objections to the Valuation Lists of rateable property in the Wards of the said Borough.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Judge of Assessment Court.

Clyde, January 31st, 1879.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the 14th Section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I HEREBY Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, in the Court House, Cromwell, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid districts in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

S. MEAD DALGLIESH,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Cromwell, February 1st, 1879.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the 14th Section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I HEREBY Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the District of Cardrona will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, at Pembroke, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid district in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

JAMES FLEMING,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Arrowtown, February 1st, 1879.



CROMWELL ANNUAL RACE MEETING, DECEMBER 1879.

CROMWELL DERBY

A Sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 50 sovs. added by the Club. For 3-year-olds, bred in Vincent and Lake Counties. Derby weights—Colts, 8st 10lbs; Fillies, 8st 5lbs. No allowance for geldings. Second horse to receive 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Distance, one mile and a half.

Nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 24th day of May next; balance of sweep, £3, to be made good on night of general entry.

Declaration of forfeit to be made to the Secretary on or before Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1879, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

GEO. JENOUR,

Secretary.

SELECTIONS.

The Channel Tunnel Scheme.

We (Home paper) mentioned a short time since that the Channel Tunnel Company had ceased their operations on St. Margaret's Bay. We have since learned that when the reports as to the soundings between Sangatte and St. Margaret's Bay were handed in by the surveyors, it was found that to cut a tunnel between these points, would entail an enormous amount of work in sinking, and it is for this reason that the site in question has been finally abandoned. The scheme now before the company provides for the sinking of a new shaft at or close to Dover. The site on the French side at Sangatte, near Boulogne, is still looked upon as the best that could be chosen for the commencement of the tunnel. The shaft sunk there is already 70 metres in depth, with a diameter of 2 metres; and the engineers consider that when they have got 10 metres further down, the horizontal cutting may be commenced. We may add that the engineers of both countries agree that the French opening of the tunnel is the most difficult part of the undertaking, as a clayey soil has to be dealt with instead of chalk, and the incursion of water causes much trouble.

An Eccentric Man.

A great number of persons have been visiting Dulford House, Coltumpton, the residence of the late Mr Bethel Walron, whose strange and eccentric life has caused much talk in the neighborhood. These premises were opened to the public in consequence of the sale necessary to meet the order of the Probate Court for the payment of legacies to Lady Janet Walron and her daughter. The house and grounds are encircled by a brick wall a mile in circumference and twelve feet in height. The lawn was converted into a rabbit warren, the deceased keeping thousands of rabbits. His chief companions were his rabbits and his dogs. He held the belief that, on the death of human beings, their souls passed into the bodies of dogs. As these animals died he gave them a funeral, and on the lawn there are ten graves, each having a headstone, bearing an inscription setting out the name of the animal, the place and date of birth, and the date at which he died. Until the date of his death Mr Walron kept in his house the embalmed body of a daughter whose soul he believed had found a resting-place in the body of one of the dogs. No one was admitted by the deceased to the premises without special permission for each visit, and the entrance as well as the front of the house was guarded by a number of cannon. The body of the deceased daughter was kept in his dressing-room, and his own bedroom was fitted up with a view to familiarising him with death. He slept in a massive canopied Devonshire oak bedstead, on the footboard of which there were skulls of females fixed. Over each corner of the bed there was a black feather plume. In the bed so decorated he died. The bed, the drapery of which was crimson and gold, is now to be sold with the other things. The oak furniture is very massive, but most of the fittings show signs of neglect consequent upon the deceased's retirement. He spent the greater portion of the last 15 years of his life in the study of the law-suits in which he was involved, and in the pursuit of which he seemed to find enjoyment. It is remarked in the neighbourhood that he did not mind who he went to law with or on what subject he fought, and he was regardless of the amount of money spent if he could only beat his antagonist. At one time and another he employed about 48 solicitors, and he requested that in every document his full title as a grandee of Spain and as a member of various orders should be set out. The extent of the deceased's estate in Devonshire was 3,000 acres.

A Forbes correspondent of the *Journal of Forestry* thus describes a pear tree of enormous size to be seen in the village of Garmouth:—"It belongs to Mr James Spence, is known to be over 100 years old, and is of the following dimensions:—Height, about 40ft.; circumference of trunk, 5ft.; diameter space underneath the branches, no less than 14 yards, which gives the enormous circumference of 136ft. The huge branches are supported by means of planks running along the top of eleven immense wooden pillars. The pears are not large, but are very sweet, and are known by the name of 'Golden Knot' or 'Golden Ball.' I counted a single cluster, which numbered no less than 300. The happy owner of this, perhaps the largest and most prolific tree of its kind in Great Britain, informed me that three years ago he had the curiosity to count the pears it yielded. When gathered, they then reached the enormous number of 28,600."

FOR SALE.

4000 full-mouthed WETHERS

4000 do EWES

For further particulars, apply to
A. M'PHAIL,
Manager Morven Hills Station.

NOTICE TO THE CROWD.

The Cromwell Reading-room and Library will be CLOSED until the work of repairs now going on there is finished.

GEO. JENOUE,
Librarian.

WANAKA AND HAWEA FLOUR MILL CO., LIMITED.

Intending Applicants for SHARES are reminded that the Provisional Directors have determined to CLOSE the SHARE LIST on the 28th inst.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Interim Secy.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 24th inst. for ERECTING Additional Classroom (in stone) to the Cromwell School.

Plans and specification to be seen at Mr Jas. Marshall's office, Cromwell, and at the office of the Inspector of Buildings, Dunedin.

P. G. PRYDE,
Secretary Education Board.

V. R.

PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ZEALAND.

FENCING POLICE CAMP RESERVES AT CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 5th February, 1879.

Separate TENDERS for the above will be received at this office up till NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1879.

Specifications may be seen at this office and at the Police Stations at Clyde and Cromwell.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
E. R. USHER,
Resident Engineer.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

Whereas a Declaration has been lodged with me, made by MICHAEL SHARCO, of Cromwell, in the Provincial District of Otago, the registered proprietor of sections numbered respectively 29, 30 and 31, block II, on the map of the Town of Cromwell aforesaid, of the loss of the Certificate of Title to the said sections, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1875, and entered in the Register Book of the said District, vol. 18, folio 177; I hereby give notice that I intend to issue a Provisional Certificate of Title to the said sections to the said MICHAEL SHARCO, unless caveat be lodged forbidding same within fourteen days from the date of gazetting hereof.

Dated at the Lands Registry Office, Dunedin, the 7th day of February, 1879.

A. W. SMITH,
District Land Registrar.

V. R.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO AND SOUTH-LAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860, and in the matter of the Bendigo Deep Level Quartz Mining Company (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court-house, Dunedin, have been fixed as the time and place for application to be made by the Official Liquidator that a Call will be made on all the contributors of the said Company; and that the said Official Liquidator purposes that such Call shall be for three pence per share.

Dated this fourth day of February, 1879.

COLIN M'K. GORDON,
Deputy Registrar.

[copy.]

5734 Kawarau Gorge, TAUHARA,
Otago, New Zealand,
1879. At 18th January, 1879.

MR. GEORGE BURROWS.

DEAR SIR.—As we learn it is your intention to leave for Home shortly, we, on behalf of your friends of Kawarau Gorge and surrounding district, beg you to accept accompanying Purse of Sovereigns as a small tribute of respect and esteem for your social qualities and the interest you have always evinced in the progress of our local school.

Wishing you a safe arrival and happy reunion with your old friends, and that you may be prosperous in any calling which Divine Providence may direct you to fulfil,

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your sincere friends and well-wishers,

J. W. ROBERTSON

RODGER BELL

OWEN O'NEILL

JOHN LYNN

(On behalf of subscribers and selves).

[REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN.—I cannot find words adequately to explain my feelings for the very kind and affectionate address you have just read, and the princely testimonial you have placed upon it for my acceptance quite overpowers me.

Many years have now passed since we first attempted to establish a school here. Our first attempts were very feeble; the object was sincere and united. My fixed aim throughout was merely, by any means in my power, how feeble soever, to persevere, and great success has crowned our efforts. I did not continuously and silently merely do what I considered my duty, that you should notice such by your present acts of munificence and kindness; and great as they are I am fully rewarded by that inward joy which gold cannot purchase.

Independent of the current topics which agitate the vital question of Education, I trust you, together with the inhabitants of the most secluded corners of this land, will be determined; your noble youth will be instructed; a benificent and enlightened Parliament is on your side. The Home, the Church, and the School are great mediums. Support by all means in your power what is at present termed the secular system—any other is not Catholic enough, not large and great enough.

Remember, no education, under our present dispensation, is complete without instruction through the medium of the sacred Scriptures.

Let Home be right, the Church (no matter what the number of "isms" are) is awaking slowly from its long lethargy. The School, although with at present its many repairable defects as to buildings, ground, &c., will right itself. In fact, the Home, Church and School unitedly require, shall I term it, a mutual fraternisation.

The Britain of the South has the golden opportunity of educating beyond what the world has yet seen in the way of human progress.

You will excuse my boldness; for you may remember I had the honor of being for the first 10 months your "ABC" schoolmaster.

Wishing you, Gentlemen and Dear Friends, every happiness and increase in basket and store,

I am,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. BURROWS.

SATURDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1879,

At 3 p.m. sharp.

ON THE GROUND.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH has received instructions from Mr J. Saul to sell by public auction, on above date, on the ground,

That Valuable Property known as THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

Situate at Sandy Point, on the main road between the Lindis and Hawea Districts.

The Hotel Property is admirably situated, and has a commodious Paddock and large Garden contiguous. The rapid settlement of the surrounding splendid agricultural country renders this property specially valuable, and offers a chance of steady prosperity to an enterprising person.

There will also be submitted a LOT OF VERY SUPERIOR STOCK.

NO RESERVE.—TERMS AT SALE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Auctioneer.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, J. Solomon, Cromwell.

SATURDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,

At 2 p.m. sharp.

At Stuart's Yards, Cromwell.

TROTTING MARE "LADY CHIPS," MILCH COW and CALF, CABINET SEWING MACHINE, (Singer's), &c., &c.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH will sell the above Lots at Stuart's Yards on Saturday, 22nd February, at 2 p.m.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY,

At 3 p.m.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY IN CROMWELL

For Absolute Sale by Auction.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH, under instructions from the Mortgagee, will submit to public competition, on Tuesday, 25th February, at 3 p.m., in the Town Hall,

Section 4, block II., Cromwell, now in the occupation of Mr Owen Pierce as a butcher's shop

Sections 3, 10, 11 and 12, block 17, being 2la. 1r. 16p., securely fenced, and cultivated.

The above lots have long been acknowledged the pick of the Sections in Block 17. The position of Section 4, block II., is unsurpassed in Cromwell, and the buildings are of a substantial character.

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH, Auctioneer.

ACCOUNTS due to THE CROMWELL ARGUS Office up to 22nd January, 1879, have now been rendered and it is specially requested that payment of same be made within the present month at latest.

Owing to the difficulty of the collector getting round the outlying parts at the present time, parties indebted will please forward the amounts due by post or otherwise.

Argus Office, February 1st, 1879.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The next 'Frisco mail will close here on Monday, 24th inst., at 11.30 a.m.

BIRTH.

At Cromwell, on 12th instant, the wife of Frederick Jeffery of a son.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DUNEDIN, February 18, 11.50 a.m.

The steamer Taupo struck on a rock this morning at the entrance to Tauranga Harbor; she is expected to be got off.

Galbraith and Denny offer two-monthly services between London and New Zealand, via the Cape, with first-class steamers, to average a speed of 12½ knots, making the voyage in 42 days, for £80,000 annually; the contract to be for eight years.

Arrived: Wellington, from Glasgow. There were three deaths on the passage, all infants.

Templeton is first favorite for the Cup at 4 to 1.

The Governor's reception promises to be a big affair. He embarked on the Ringarooma at Wellington yesterday afternoon. A large crowd assembled to see him off, and as the steamer left cheered him heartily.

Numerous fires are reported from different parts of the colony.

Lord Harris telegraphs that his team is unable to visit New Zealand.

Walsh's execution takes place at eight o'clock to-morrow morning at Invercargill.

ADELAIDE, February 17.

The Orient steamer Garonne has arrived from London with 405 passengers. She brings Cape news to the 27th January.

LATEST BY CABLE.

London, February 14.

In the House of Lords, the Lord President of the council said the Government intended to send a physician to Astrachan to report upon the plague.

The total reserve notes and bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £15,625,000.

On February 17th Parliament will be prorogued till April 4th.

There have been serious conflicts at Galatz between Russian soldiers and the police. Several were killed.

The Admiralty has commissioned a frigate to convey exhibits to the Sevastopol Exhibition.

The plague is extending in Eastern Europe, and has reached Bessarabia.

Earl Northcote stated in Parliament that England's relations with foreign Powers are gratifying and satisfactory. The Government would ask a vote for the vigorous prosecution of the Zulu War. The requirements of the Berlin Treaty were being fulfilled, and the pacific relations of Crete and Greece progressing. The purchase of Turkish land in Cyprus had been arranged, and he promised new bankruptcy legislation. O'Cally, the Fenian, has been released.

A New Zealand Agricultural Co., limited, with a capital of one million, has been successfully floated. [This is the company created to purchase the estates of Joseph Clark, G. M. Bell, and Larnach and Driver, on the Waimea Plains, Southland.]

THE ZULU WAR.

Sir Bartle Frere has published dispatches from General Chelmsford, stating that his third column had sustained loss at Camp Isandall, which the Zulus had attacked. They completely looted the British tents and waggons, and attacked the commissariat, which was, however, gallantly defended.

Latest news states that Major Dartnell, Commandant at Isandall, had engaged and defeated the enemy with trifling loss.

LATEST.

The Star's special from Sydney says the Government offer £3,000 and the banks £1,000 for capture of the Kellys. The Victorian Government makes same offer for £8,000 in all. Numbers are proceeding to the Border.

The Garonne's news confirms the Zulu disaster, but removes anxiety for the safety of Natal.

British reinforcements have occupied the field for recovering of the dead, holding the Zulus in check.

The 24th Regiment and Natives fought with desperate valor, and 240,000 Zulus swept down on them.

On Page 3 will be found some reading of interest.

There is likely to be a larger number than usual of up-country residents present at the Dunedin Races this year.

Mr Loughnan's mare Foam appears among the entries for the Selling Race of 50 sows, at the approaching Dunedin meeting.

Up to Friday night the Church of England Bazaar at Lawrence had realised a total of at least £450. It was to be closed on Saturday night.

It is said to be not unlikely that the Prince of Wales will open the Melbourne Exhibition. The work of clearing the site has been commenced.

Tenders are invited by the Public Works Department for the Wingatui section of the Otago Central Railway. The length of the section is close upon seven miles, and it extends from Wingatui station, on the main south line, across the Taieri Plain close to Mullocky Gully.

We have been requested to intimate that, should sufficient inducement offer, Messrs Craig, Pope, and Co. are prepared to place a special, on from Cromwell to Dunedin to accommodate those desirous of being present at the races. In order to make the necessary arrangements, it would be well for intending passengers to book without delay.

A telegram in yesterday's Dunedin papers states that the Rev. T. E. Ash has resigned the incumbency of Riverton, and undertaken the Wakatipu and Dunstan districts. There must be some mistake in this, as the duty is a physical impossibility. Probably Mr Ash goes to Queenstown, as residents here are unaware of his appointment to Dunstan.

In connection with the recent terrible slaughter in Cape Colony—the facts of which we announced in an "Extra" on Friday—later news states that the 24th Regiment was decoyed into an ambuscade of 20,000 Zulus, and though overwhelmed by numbers fought bravely. 30 officers and 580 men fell. The Zulus are believed to have lost 5,000. It was a regular massacre. It has been decided to dispatch five large swift steamers with reinforcements.

The Invercargillites are going to make a great success of the Easter Volunteer Review, judging from the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed. It is estimated that £1,000 will be necessary to successfully carry out the Volunteer demonstration. Committees have been formed to collect subscriptions. The Government has decided to grant free passes to all Volunteers from the North, as far as Amberly, visiting the Review.

A Masonic Lodge under the Scotch Constitution was opened at Arrowtown on the 13th instant. Prov. Grand Master Harvey officiating. A large number of the Craft from the surrounding district were present. The officers installed were, Bro. Jno. Barlow, R.W.M.; John Dodds, S.M.; Thomas S.D.; Molison, J.D.; H.J. one, secretary; Matheson, treasurer; Sykes, S.W.; Fitzherib, J.W. A banquet was held at the Library Hall, after the ceremony.

SUICIDE BY POISON.

An inquest was held at the Solway Hotel, Bendigo, yesterday, before the District Coroner, Mr W. L. Simpson, and a jury (Mr B. R. Baird, foreman) touching the death of a married woman named Helen Saul, wife of John Saul of Grandview Hotel, near Sandy Point, Clutha Valley. The story of the lamentable event will be gleaned from the depositions of the deceased woman's husband, whose evidence alone have we room to give in detail.

John Saul, sworn, deposed that he identified the body on view as that of his wife. He had been married eight years, with issue one child. Since the flood in September last, I and deceased have not lived on good terms. I had found fault with her for neglecting her duties in the house. During the past month she has been a great deal away from home without my permission. Several times we have had high words, and it came to blows this day week; she struck me, and I returned the blow. I have accused her of cohabiting with another man. On the 18th January, I and deceased were in Cromwell together. While in Goolger's hotel Dr Corse was there. My wife requested me to ask the doctor if he would supply poison for rats. I went with him to the shop and got from him what he called strong poison in a black pill-box, now produced. The poison was white and like salts; there are a few particles in the box now. Dr Corse wrote nothing on the box to indicate that it contained poison. I paid nothing for the poison. [Another witness, Fitzgerald, swore Saul told him he paid 6s for the poison]. The doctor advised great care in the use of the poison. There was about the eighth of the full of the box. I took the poison home, and kept it in my own bedroom,—my wife occupied a separate room. Both I and my wife afterwards frequently administered poison to the rats. She had free access to the poison in my room. After laying for rats on the 13th instant there was very little poison left in the box. In consequence of our disagreeing, and her running about the country, I advertised my place for sale, and notified I would not be responsible for her debts. We had arranged to separate if the place was sold. On Friday night last, a Chinaman, John Fitzgerald, myself, wife and child slept in the house. My wife did not sleep with me on that night, and I had had no dispute with her. On Saturday morning my wife was up shortly before I arose. When I got up she was busy in the kitchen preparing breakfast. About 8 o'clock my wife left the kitchen and went in the direction of where the man Fitzgerald was sleeping. After washing myself, I observed my wife leaving Fitzgerald's room and going to her own. Shortly after Fitzgerald came out, and said "What's the matter with the woman?" He and I went to the bar to have a drink, and we then heard a scream from my wife's room. We tried the door of the room but found it locked. When we got into the room I asked what was the matter, and she said she had taken poison, and warned us not to use a certain cup on the kitchen table. My wife was crying when I first went into her room. She told me to be kind to the child, and said that the money sewn to the child's night-shirt belonged to the child. Fitzgerald and I remained in the room three or four minutes. I did not believe my wife's statement about poisoning. We left and went to the bar, remaining there three or four minutes. My wife then began to cry out very much and seemed to go into convulsions or fits until half-past nine o'clock, when she died. Now and then she talked sensible between the fits, especially about the child, requesting me to be kind to it. I found the money on the child's shirt as my wife had described. My wife during her fits prayed that God would forgive her, and said that she had done me no harm and had been faithful, and that I had wronged her in suspecting her. She used to drink whisky, gin and rum, but I never saw her drunk. My wife and Fitzgerald were very thick, and he was the man I suspected of leading her astray. [Fitzgerald's evidence proved the existence of criminal relations between he and deceased.] He has stayed at my house for days during my absence at work. Neighbors have told me that my wife spoke of Fitzgerald as her man. On the Friday before her death she and Fitzgerald had some words, because he said he would have nothing more to do with her. After my wife said she had taken poison I found the box in which the poison had been on a shelf in the kitchen. There was no more in it then than there is now.

The evidence of John Fitzgerald was similar to Saul's as to the incidents connected with the poisoning, although it differed in some degree in other respects. It was brought out that deceased and Fitzgerald were criminally intimate without Saul's knowledge, but witness denied that he had said he would have nothing more to do with her.

Dr Stacpoole deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the body, from the appearances of which, and tests of the sediment found in the cup from which deceased drank, he came to the conclusion that Mrs Saul had died from the effects of poison.

The jury having retired for consideration, brought in a verdict to the effect that deceased, Helen Saul, killed herself by taking poison while suffering from temporary insanity on the morning of 15th instant. A rider was added censuring Dr Jas. Corse, of Cromwell, for having carelessly vendored deadly poison without due precaution in prominently labelling same.

There are 253 medical men in the colony; of these, 50 practise in Otago.

At the Tapanui Races, Mr Loughnan's team won the Tapanui Handicap, and ran a good second in the Jockey Club.

Mr Deane, Curator to the Otago Acclimatisation Society is at Queenstown making preparations for the hatching of 250,000 white fish eggs, expected by the Frisco mail, and which are to be liberated in Lake Wakatipu.

The Rev. Dr Copland purposes visiting Invercargill and Queenstown in a few days. He has been commissioned by the Bible in Schools Association to advocate its principles and to establish branches in the various places which he may visit.

THE CROMWELL Q. M. CO.

THE NEW MACHINERY.

From time to time as the work progressed, our correspondent at Bendigo has reported on the new machinery for the well-known Cromwell Co's mine, which has just been completed, and is now daily engaged in reducing the auriferous stone, of which great quantities are to grass. For over ten years, as is pretty generally known by all who have visited the mine, it has been the practice to cart the quartz from the output to the mill at Wakefield—a distance of about two miles, down a steep and rough mountain road. This system, besides being a great inconvenience, entailed a very serious outlay in horse-flesh, carts, labor, wear-and-tear, etc.; and the total expenditure in this particular service must have amounted to many thousands of pounds. That the mine has been able to survive this great extra strain on its resources is alone proof of the richness and permanency of the reef, but when it is considered that much wealth has also accrued to the shareholders, the Cromwell Co. may take foremost rank among the gold-producing mines of the colony. The necessity for increased crushing power having forced itself on the directors, it was suggested by Mr Todd, the mill manager, that an altogether new battery should be erected on the hill, close to the main shaft recently put down. The idea was favorably received, and no time lost in carrying it into execution. A water right was fortunately secured, the volume in open season being ample wherewith to work a turbine wheel with power to drive the whole battery of stampers. To provide against stoppages in winter when frost locks up the race, it was decided to also provide steam-power. The main parts of the whole machinery were supplied by the firm of Messrs Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., Dunedin, and reflect the highest credit on that house. Their endeavors were admirably supported by Mr M'Gregor, who superintended the erection of the battery and motors, and the result of that gentleman's labors shows him to be a thorough master of his business as a practical engineer. Later on in this article will be found in detail a description of the very complete machinery, the formal starting of which was the cause of considerable rejoicing at Bendigo on Wednesday last.

THE OPENING.

The ceremony took place about 2 o'clock, by which time all the residents in the locality, male and female, had congregated in the building enclosing the machinery. There was also present a number of visitors from Cromwell, who were much struck with the perfect arrangements in connection with the mine workings, and the massive strength of the structure for raising and reducing the quartz. At the hour above noted, the company had congregated in and around the engine-room. Opposite the wheel was suspended the orthodox "No. 2," and close by stood Miss Goodger, to whom had been delegated the honor of naming the battery. All being in readiness, the engine was started by Mr M'Gregor, and as the huge iron wheel revolved, the machinery was baptised with champagne, and named "Matilda," after the young lady who performed the ceremony. Rounds of cheering woke echoes in the surrounding hills, while the 15 stampers worked merrily in response to the neat but powerful engine. Operations being stayed, the company adjourned to the refreshment tables, which had been profusely provided by Mr G. W. Goodger, one of the leading shareholders in the company. Toasts and speeches ensued, and lasted nearly two hours. Our space will not admit of more than a mere outline of this part of the day's proceedings.

Mr C. Colclough, County member for the riding, proposed the first toast "Success to the Cromwell Co.," coupled with the name of Mr Goodger. Mr Colclough congratulated the district on having so wealthy a mine within its bounds, and paid a high tribute to the enterprise of the proprietors, and more especially to Mr Goodger for the pluck he had exhibited in sticking to the mine through good and evil report.

Mr Goodger (who was vociferously cheered) in responding, entered into a brief history of the mine, with which he had been connected from its opening, and expressed his entire confidence that the expenditure the proprietors had incurred would be fully justified by the result.

Mr S. N. Brown then proposed the health of Miss Goodger, and bestowed great credit on that young lady for the handsome manner in which she had performed the baptismal ceremony. In the course of his remarks, the speaker eulogised in high terms the works carried out by Mr M'Gregor, the engineer, and said they were not only a credit to that gentleman, but something of which the colony might be proud, everything being of provincial manufacture. When a comparatively young man like Mr M'Gregor had already shown such capacity in his business, he looked forward to hear of him in the future engaged in greater undertakings. (Loud applause). The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and Dr Stacpoole responded on Miss Goodger's behalf.

Mr Goodger then proposed the health of Mr M'Gregor, and said that his work in every department had given the proprietors complete satisfaction.

Mr M'Gregor (who was most heartily received) replied in a brief address, in the course of which he acknowledged the active and cheerful assistance which had been rendered him during operations, especially by Mr Todd, the mill manager, whose health he proposed, as also that of the mine manager, Mr T. Rooney.

Mr Todd was extremely happy to find the new works so satisfactory in every respect, and during all his lengthened experience in the colonies he could safely say no more complete and substantial battery was in existence. When he was first appointed manager of the old mill, he saw it was utterly unfit to meet the requirements of the mine, and had recommended to the directors the erection of the one now opened. He hoped to have the pleasure of producing many a rich cake from the "Matilda."

Mr T. Rooney bore testimony to the underground workings being as complete and substantial as those they then looked upon, and he was proud to say the Cromwell Co. had a class of workmen not to be excelled this side the Line. For himself and co-workers, he would only say they desired nothing better than to keep "Matilda" going with golden stone, of which he was glad to say there was plenty in sight.

Mr Goodger then proposed the health of "The Company's workmen," and gave them a high character for steadiness and ability in their respective departments.

Mr T. Rooney responded in a neat speech. He was glad to say that the utmost harmony existed among the Company's workmen, who evidenced a desire to further the interests of the proprietors as far as possible.

"The Press" was then proposed, coupled with the name of Mr S. N. Brown, who in reply spoke at some length on a variety of subjects connected with the occasion, and concluded by expressing a hope that not for long would the Cromwell Company stand alone in its greatness.

The proceedings throughout were enlivened with musical honors, and hearty enjoyment was supreme. Three rousing cheers concluded the proceedings.

DETAILS OF MACHINERY.

The machinery can be driven by steam or water power; it is so arranged that they can be used conjointly, should but a small supply of water be available, as is sometimes the case between the seasons of full supply. The frame-work of the battery is of Oregon and black pine timbers; the cam-shaft is of scrap iron, 5in. in diameter; the stamps, 15 in number, are each 6½wt., enclosed in three boxes, the bottoms of which are 5in. in thickness, set on stumps of black pine truly laid on hard rock.

The stamp boxes deliver the reduced quartz on plates of silvered copper, after which it passes through three trough wells charged with quicksilver; each well has a drop of 9in. These deliver on two plates of copper having a ripple; thence everything goes over 20ft. of blanket stoners. The pyrites are afterwards treated in an amalgamating barrel, which discharges into a concentrator; this separates the sand from the silver, leaving nothing but amalgam in the pan. The stamp boxes are fed by self-acting machinery.

The turbine is Lefell's patent double wheel, with extra strong casing, specially cast for this machine by Messrs Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., Dunedin. It is capable of giving out 80-horse-power; with a fall of 237ft., it runs at a speed of 1,450 revolutions per minute, which is reduced to 40 on the cam-shaft, by a series of pulleys on intermediate shafting.

The steam-engine is a highly-finished horizontal of 16-horse nominal, capable of being worked at a much higher ratio; it is connected to the cam-shaft by spur gearing. There are two heaters attached to the engine—one for supplying the boiler with water at a high temperature, the other for taking the chill off the water used for the stamp boxes in frosty weather.

The winding drums are set on a log plat raised to the level of the landing brace. The gearing is very conveniently arranged to work by steam or water power.

The main shaft is being sunk; it is now down over 300ft, splendidly timbered all the way; it is mounted by massive poppet heads 40ft high, erected under the supervision of the mine manager (Mr Thomas Rooney). Under existing arrangements the quartz is conveyed to the hoppers of the battery by an inclined tramway, the full truck taking up the empty one.

The underground work is carried on in a systematic manner, no superfluous manual labor being employed. The lode is worked by means of overhand stoping. As the quartz is detached, it drops into shoots laid for its reception, by means of which, without further handling, it passes to the bottom of the winding shaft which at present is worked by horse power. There is a large quantity of stone in sight, more than sufficient to keep the battery constantly crushing for two years.

The Rev. John Dewe preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last in St. Andrew's Church to a large and attentive congregation; his text was taken from Acts 20. 32. The reverend gentleman has been officiating for the last four years between Clyde and Cromwell, and during that time has made many friends, who feel regret at his departure for Gladstone. At the annual meeting of parishioners, it was decided that a parsonage of stone should be built, also that the services of a minister for the Cromwell district be engaged. This has become a matter of necessity, as it is impossible for a minister residing at Clyde to give the time and attention required to hold services and properly visit Bannockburn, Gorge, and Bendigo. The secretary is in communication with the Ven. Archdeacon Edwards, Bishop-commissary; so that church member may soon hope to have a clergyman resident in Cromwell. In the meantime the services will be taken by Mr T. M. Wright, laiciser, who has kindly officiated for some time past.

ALEXANDRA CRICKET CLUB.

A concert and dramatic performance, in aid of the funds of the above Club, was held in the Town Hall, Alexandra, on Friday evening, 14th February, and was, in every respect, an unqualified success. The attendance was very good, the hall being filled with an appreciative audience, amongst whom were a good number from Clyde and Speargrass, &c.

The first part of the entertainment consisted of songs (sentimental and comic) and instrumental music. The first item on the programme was an overture by the Alexandra Brass Band, which, like all their performances, was played in excellent style. Miss Odell played a piano forte solo in her usual charming way, which was loudly applauded. The singing element was represented by Mesdames Aldred and Carte, and Messrs Rees, Sams, Aldred, Stephens, Williams and Austin. Mr Rees sang the songs "Kathleen Aroon" and "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" in excellent style, as also did Mr Sams the "Pale, Pale Moon" and "The Song of Neptune." Mr Austin took the house fairly by storm in his singing of "The Death of Nelson" and "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," and in response to encores he sang "Where are my Schoolmates Gone" and "Pat Molloy." This gentleman has an excellent tenor voice, and seems to please everybody alike. He also sang the favorite duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying," with Mrs Aldred. This was a perfect treat, and may justly be called the gem of the evening, both singers being in excellent voice and bent on doing their very best. Mr Stephens, in his song, "Dear Little Shamrock," was even better than usual, and as the audience would not be denied an encore he sang "Erin, my Country." He also sang a comic song entitled "The Five o'Clock Bus." In addition to this the comic element was represented by Messrs Aldred and Williams, the former singing "Call Her Back and Kiss Her" and "Bob Baker," and the latter "Awfully Wild," all of which were admirably rendered and secured well-merited encores. And last, but not least, we must not forget to mention the admirable rendition of that favorite song, "They Say that Flowers will Fade," by Mrs Carte, who very kindly sang in the absence of Mr Sweet. The singers were accompanied by Miss Odell, who seems to have spared no trouble in trying to make the concert a success. Between the songs there was a reading by Mr Rees and a recitation by Mr Williams, both of which were very well rendered.

The entertainment concluded with the laughable farce entitled "Caught by the Cuff," sustained by the members of the Alexandra Amateur Dramatic Club. The cast was as follows:—Butt (a commercial traveller), Mr Sams; Funk, Mr Forrest; Beat and Cuff (two policemen), Messrs Telford and Stephens; and Mrs Poyer (a boarding-house mistress), Mr Aldred. The whole performance was a thorough success, all being letter-perfect in their parts and the dresses well got up; in fact, it quite keeps up the reputation which this Club has earned for doing thoroughly whatever they attempt. Messrs Sams and Forrest were quite at home as travellers, as were also Messrs Telford and Stevens as "bobbies," whilst Mr Aldred, in female attire, kept the house in roars of laughter. In fact, where all were so good it would be invidious to give individual praise, so suffice it to say all were quite up to the mark.

After the entertainment, the hall was cleared, and young and old indulged in dancing to the enlivening music of the Alexandra Brass Band, and day was breaking before the hall was quite cleared of people.

The whole affair reflects great credit on the committee of management; and we trust that the Cricket Club will net a good round sum.

The letter of "Publico" is unavoidably crowded out of the present number.

The Librarian, Mr Jenour, notifies that until the alterations at present being made in the Town Hall are completed, the Library and reading-room will be closed.

It is important that all who are duly qualified should see that their names are placed on the roll of electors. We therefore take this opportunity of reminding the public that this can only be done during the first three months of the year. In order to facilitate the end in view, any person will be supplied with the necessary registration forms on application at this office.

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen over the projected cricket match between Lake and Vincent Counties, which was to have come off on Saturday next. At a meeting of the Cromwell Club last night it was intimated that the game was to be played on the Cromwell ground, and all arrangements were made for getting the same in good order and giving the visiting team a suitable reception. The Cromwell men to play in the Vincent Eleven were also decided on. On telegraphing to Queenstown this morning, asking when the visitors would arrive here, the reply was that it had been arranged to play at Queenstown! This information had rather a startling effect on our local men, who, of course, are quite unprepared to proceed to Queenstown on such short notice. It was distinctly understood from the Clyde players that Cromwell was to be the convincing-ground, and it seems passing strange how quite a contrary arrangement is understood at Queenstown. There has been some miserable bungling somewhere, and the where will no doubt be made plain by the secretary to the Clyde Club. Meanwhile, there is scarce a doubt that what promises to be a most enjoyable match will have to be postponed for a season.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of above body was held on Friday evening, in, the Town Hall. Present—The Mayor, and all the Councillors.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Outward and inward correspondence was read. The former, of no public importance, was approved. The incoming letters comprised communication from Mr Robertson, Secretary to Dunedin Fire Brigade, intimating that a parcel of hose had been forwarded as ordered, and a quantity of leather hose from England written for.

NARROWING OF MELMORE-STREET.

Mr. F. J. Wilson, Corporation solicitor, forwarded his written opinion on above question, in accordance with a resolution passed at last Council meeting. The matter being one of considerable importance to a large section of ratepayers, we publish Mr Wilson's opinion in full:

Clyde, 13th February, 1879.

The Town Clerk, Cromwell.

SIR.—Replying to your verbal request I have to state that I am and always have been of opinion that the width of Melmore Terrace has never yet been legally reduced, and that it is of its original width as laid down in survey maps.

In what follows, I quote the law as it existed before the last session of Parliament. The Council had then the power of diminishing the width of any street—one restriction being that a special order was part of the machinery for so doing. I am aware that this special order is supposed to have been made, but I have not examined whether it is sufficient, because by itself it is valueless.

The rights of the Borough Council respecting streets were laid down in a subdivision of part II. of the Municipal Act of 1876. By section 179 the Council may take *any land* within the Borough in the manner provided by the second part of Public Works Act. I have already pointed out in my letter of 21st January, 1878, that all the owners of sections opposite have a right to compensation.

In the interpretation section (3) of the Public Works Act "public works" include "roads" and every undertaking of what kind soever." As, therefore, no single step under part 2 of the Public Works Act has ever been attempted to be taken by the Council, I unhesitatingly assert that nothing effectual has yet been done towards narrowing Melmore Terrace.

Another point to be considered is this: Supposing the Council should attempt to lease or sell the strip supposed to be taken, How is a title to be made? It is easy to say, as has been said before now to me privately. We have only to sign a lease or conveyance, and section 187 of Municipal Act says the same shall constitute a good and valid title. But it is overlooked that registration is an all-essential part of title in New Zealand, and unless sections 25, 26 and 31 of the Public Works Act, or one or the other of them, are first complied with, I say that no person could obtain registration of his deed, and without this his title would not be of much value to him. No lawyer would advise his client to receive such a title.

I think, with all respect to the Council, that the error has been the Council has always supposed the Public Works Act to be foreign to the subject or not required because of the definite (and by itself complete) language of sections 185, 186 and 187 of the Municipal Act; but it is not so, as the two Acts must be read together throughout part II. of the latter Act—any little contradictions not being difficult to manage—I have, &c.

F. J. WILSON.

A desultory conversation ensued over the above opinion, members' views being divided as to the correctness of the solicitor's conclusions. Nothing definite resulted from the discussion.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

A reported case of typhoid in the borough led to a somewhat prolonged discussion on the sanitary condition of the town generally, and more especially of that portion on the terrace outside the range of water-supply. The Clerk intimated that most of the residents got their water for domestic purposes from an open race, wherein ducks, geese, &c., were continually puddling. Samples of the water he had seen were very bad.

The Clerk was instructed to call the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to the necessity for dealing strictly with all persons who allowed the water-race to be polluted in any way.

EXTENDED WATER SUPPLY.

Cr Solomon, in accordance with previous notice, proposed—"That 1½-inch water-pipes be laid down Achil-street from Melmore-street to Ray-street; from Donegal-street down Blyth-street to Ortive-street; and from Donegal-street to corner of Gay-street, and down Gay-street to Ortive-street."

In urging the adoption of his proposition, Cr Solomon pointed out the injustice under which residents in the localities indicated had long suffered in being called upon to pay water rates while they had never received any advantage therefrom. Also to keep free from disease it was essential that a free supply of pure water should be available throughout the town.

Members unanimously agreed with remarks of the mover, but it was questioned whether the financial position of the Council would allow of so extensive a scheme as proposed. It was estimated that about 6,000 feet of piping would be required to carry out Cr Solomon's proposition. Cr Arndt thought they would be quite justified in borrowing more money on debentures to extend the water as proposed.

The Mayor thought the Council should have some sufficient information as to Cr Solomon's motion. He (the Mayor) thought that in some of the streets mentioned there

were not houses enough to justify the laying of pipes.

After further discussion, Cr Scott proposed an amendment—"That 3,000 feet of galvanised 1½-inch piping be at once ordered, with necessary T's and reducing gear, and that the Waterworks Committee report at next meeting as to the most necessary parts of the town in which to use the same, and generally report on the whole matter of water extension."—Seconded by Cr Wishart.

On being put to a vote the amendment was carried.

CLOSING THE CEMETERY.

The Mayor said that of late the necessity for closing the Cromwell Cemetery had been forced upon his attention. It was generally acknowledged that the burying-ground was too near the town, and more than one resident had told him of noisome exhalations therefrom. In the interests of the public health this matter should be looked to, and a fresh Cemetery opened further from the town, and, if, possible, on low-lying ground. He would suggest that Government be written to on the subject, as the Cemetery Committee (if any) had apparently passed out of active existence.

Cr Behrens remarked that he had always been of opinion the Cemetery was in the wrong place, as the prevailing winds carried any exhalations there might be right into the town. He would move—"That the Town Clerk write to the Government, asking that a new Cemetery be opened at a greater distance from the town."—Seconded by Cr Wishart, and carried.

ADDITIONS TO BUILDING.

The Council then proceeded to deal with tenders for additions to Council Chambers. These were : Grant and MacKellar, £95 14s.; W. Foreman, (alternative tender) £99 and £106. The tender of Grant and MacKellar was accepted.

This concluded the business, and the Council rose.

BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 14.

As a special reporter from your office was present at the opening ceremony of the Cromwell Co.'s machinery on 12th inst., I will not attempt to say a word about the opening speeches, the toasts proposed and heartily responded to, or the outburst of vociferous cheering, as doubtless for this purpose the reporter was present. Therefore, I leave the pleasant duty to be performed by him, and will content myself by saying, that the whole affair kindled very kindly emotions in the breasts of all present, and caused many to admire the wonderful achievements of the "Matilda" engine, as she put forth her marvellous power to perfection, with all the wonder-working machinery connected therewith. As I gazed in astonishment on the complicated machinery, all working so smoothly and well, I was led to exclaim—

What proofs of art around us rise,

Which Otago calls her own,

Conceived and done by master minds

And master hands alone.

I have before referred to the careful and workman-like manner in which the engineer, Mr M'Gregor, was doing his work in the erection of this machinery, and will only reiterate what I believe was admitted by all present at the opening, that the outbursts of applause that greeted him, and the encomiums passed upon him at the opening ceremony, were justly his due. It will not be trespassing too far on your space to say that all the ladies in the place, and most of the sterner sex, all dressed in holiday attire, assembled in the schoolroom at night and enjoyed themselves by tripping the light fantastic toe, after which a few appropriate songs were sung, the gem of the evening being "The Farmer's Boy," sung by Mr Thomas Stephens, popularly known by the euphonious name of "The Bendigo Demon." All afterwards dispersed to their homes highly pleased with the day's enjoyment, which was the best ever spent in the district.

A duty devolves upon me in that I am constrained to question the truthfulness of the statements of "Hawea" in his effusion of the 31st ultimo, respecting road to Bendigo, and bridge at Dead-man's Point. As I know him not, neither his *alma mater*—no, the dame school in which he acquired his profound knowledge and engineering skill—he cannot therefore accuse me of being personal, and my remarks will fall upon him as light as thistle-down. With all his forensic skill I would impress upon him this fact, that it requires more than his gratuitous opinion to compute the cost of a string of bridges at Rocky Point, where the river ever and anon pursues an undefined course; and as the voice of the people interested in the welfare of the district—a memorial containing several hundred signatures of the ratepayers—prays that the Quartzreef route may be chosen, and the engineer, after careful study and deliberation, recommends the same, this should be proof positive that the right road has at length been decided upon.

As "Hawea" at Lowburn cannot see through the eyes of the ratepayers who pay for such means of communication, nor point out a more excellent way, he should not make such an exhibition of himself by taking to ink-shedding and drivelling on a subject so far above his comprehension. Will he now see the absurdity of wallowing in a mud-bath of pen-and-ink foolishness, writing about things so far removed from his calibre. As a disappointed aspirant after a County billet, who could not find approved security for the £1000, the qualification seems to have got on the pupil of his eye

and so blinded his vision that he could not see the nonsense which he gave your readers. The fact is, he intends no longer to keep his light under a bushel, and has become so inflated with his own imaginary greatness and gas that he must blow it off or he would explode. Such men generally write or talk about things unattainable; but he appears to have mistaken his calling. Evidently, Nature never intended "Hawea" to be a worm-cutter or a rattler of sluice-forks on shingle beds, and I presume he intends henceforth to follow some other avocation. From his breaking out in the language of editors and reviewers—changing the pronoun I for we—I conclude he intends to drive a goose quill, and perchance may sit in the editorial chair of the new venture, "The Telephone." There he will have a chance to air his eloquence, and make the evil-doers fear and quake. How flattering his remarks respecting the County Chairman, whom he accuses of being influenced by the devices of the Evil One! What a soft appellation for his satanic majesty, whom he places beside Mr P., and then speaks of them as "our representatives." However, "Hawea" has made a new discovery: the people of Quartz-reef Point contribute largely to the revenue of the County, and up to the present time nothing has been done for them in return. Strange that "Hawea" from his visual angle at Lowburn can see their wants better than themselves. They, in unison with the northern portion of Vincent County, want a bridge at Deadman's Point, but this keen-sighted individual thinks a punt would be the best for keeping traffic open, so that when settlers on the other side of the river require to go to Cromwell they may pass over and take a circuitous route. I would suggest the advisability of the inhabitants of Quartz-reef Point finding out his whereabouts and presenting him with a leather medal, or some other valuable trinket, for the able manner in which he has pleaded their cause in the effusion above alluded to. They might also give him a few lessons in letter-writing and English grammar. Such lessons would be very advantageous to him—so say all your readers here.

CARDRONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 11.

I shall not begin this by apologising for a lengthened silence, &c., but simply state that since the "deluge" we have been so absorbed in repairing damages and putting things ship-shape that we have had neither time nor patience to write much correspondence; I will therefore briefly summarise the few events that have occurred since my last.

At the late County election it was currently rumored that the representation of this riding would be contested, also that Mr R. McDougall did not intend again becoming a candidate, whereupon a numerously-signed requisition, expressive of confidence and approval of past action, was presented to that gentleman. It is almost needless to add that Mr McDougall had a walk-over, and, had the election been a contested one, the result would have been much about the same. Our representative has succeeded, by hard work and unquestionable ability, in placing the claims of Cardrona Riding upon an equal footing with that of any Riding in Lake County.

Our roads are again in capital order. A new and substantial foot-bridge, reflecting much credit on the contractors, has just been completed, connecting the upper and lower townships; and no doubt ere long a bridge will again be constructed at Riley's crossing, where it is much needed.

After keeping the school closed for nine months, our late School Committee succeeded at last in securing the appointment of a teacher in Mr G. Hassing, an old and well-known resident. The school re-opened under his charge on the 21st ult. At the annual meeting for the election of a School Committee, the clique, i.e., "the little cavalcade" which figured so prominently at the previous election was, on this occasion, conspicuous by its absence—and no wonder, after the lamentable bungle displayed by its representatives during the past year. I shall, however, say no more upon that head.

At the meeting the general feeling of disapproval was very emphatically expressed, culminating in an almost unanimous vote of censure upon the maladministration of the late Committee. Mr J. Needham having been voted to the chair, a new Committee was elected, numbering amongst them men who have done good service on previous School Committees, and I have every reason to believe that we may rest assured that our children will receive the full benefit of a free education for the coming year at least.

Mining, our chief industry, has only in a small degree recovered the blow dealt it by the flood. The sluicing claims at Branch Creek have had a plentiful supply of water, but owing to the races being so fearfully damaged, they have not been able till lately to take the full advantage of it. Most of the deep-sinking and tunnel claims are only just getting on the gold again. As a consequence of the unproductiveness of mining, trade and business has been in a very depressed and languishing state; but the silver lining is showing up, and no doubt Cardrona will ere long again take its place as one of the richest and most regular gold-producing centres in Otago.

With all the complaining one hears about hard times, it would have astonished a stranger to see the rolls of notes that were changing hands at the sale of the store and stock, etc., of Cotter Bros. last week. No

doubt the happy style of Mr Geo. Barker who acted as auctioneer, created a competition among bidders, resulting in extraordinary prices being paid for old, and comparatively useless stock. We have seen a few knights of the hammer in our time, but certainly never one to beat G. B.

Appropos of the late bazaar in aid of the hospital, we were all much pleased at the successful result, and I can assure you, none more so than the ladies of the Cardrona committee, whose assiduous endeavors to make Cardrona figure handsomely on the list of contributors, is worthy of all the praise I can bestow; but through some strange omission neither they nor our obscure little corner ever got the slightest honorable mention in connection with the affair through the Argus columns.

CARRICK RANGE W. S. CO.

An extraordinary meeting of the Carrick Range Water Race Co. was held Friday last, to consider the financial position of the Company. It appears that last season the Company went to a considerable expense in building a dam, which was an absolute necessity to utilize the night and Sundays water. Unfortunately the winter set in fully a month earlier than usual, and stopped the supply of water before the Company was able to recoup itself the outlay incurred. Owing to the great accumulation of snow on the ranges, it was late before work could be commenced in the spring. One of the tributaries was brought in, but it was found that a very heavy slip of an entire hillside had occurred towards the head of the race, the repair of which was estimated to cost £400. As this was altogether beyond the means of the Company, the only water they have had for sale this season has been the small quantity from the tributary, and that is nearly now dried up. As there are outstanding liabilities to the amount of £450, the Directors thought it advisable to call the shareholders together, and lay the position clearly before them.

At the meeting on Friday 1715 shares were represented personally, or by proxy. Messrs E. Penton and A. Tierney attended to represent the St Bathans shareholders. Mr M'Kerrow, Under-Secretary for Gold-fields, with Mr Warden Simpson, were also present.

As the number of shares on the register is 2805, and two-thirds are requisite to form an extraordinary meeting, nothing conclusive could be arrived at; but the position of the Company was fully laid before Mr M'Kerrow. It was pointed out that as the capital on the shares sold had all been called up, and the Government held a mortgage over the property, there was no means of raising money to do the necessary repairs; that the race was a necessity to the district, as the supply from other sources was very limited, and at this season of the almost entirely failed; that without it, a large number of miners would be compelled to leave, and business of every description would suffer in consequence; that with a good water supply, at a reduced rate, the Bannockburn district would afford profitable employment for a large population for many years to come.

It was finally resolved that, as the Company has no means of repairing the race to bring in the water from Coal Creek, and that such want is seriously retarding the prosperity of the district, the Government be asked to buy out the shareholders and take the race into its own hands, or to advance sufficient money to pay off liabilities and repair the race, and to take over the management until the amount expended be recouped.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

W. Ward v. E. M'Liskey—Claim to recover £7, cash lent: Judgment by default.

D. A. Jolly and Co. v. Ah Mook and others—Claim for £22 4s. goods. Judgment by default.

Corporation of Cromwell v. C. Colclough—Claim for £60, use and occupation of a parcel of ground on section 1, block XXVII, Cromwell, held as a corporation reserve. Mr Wilson appeared for plaintiffs; defendant conducted his own case. A set-off for £83, use and occupation of defendant's premises as a corporation office, was put in, and a plea of not indebted set up. The set-off was not received by the Court, on the ground that it had not been lodged in proper time.

Evidence was given to show that defendant had applied to the corporation some years since to lease from that body a piece of ground. This had been granted, at an annual rental agreed upon. Rent had been paid by defendant, but for some years he had declined to recognise the Corporation in the matter.

Mr Colclough contended that the plaintiffs could not sue for use and occupation, as a defined rental had been agreed upon, and a lease promised, which latter had never been executed. He would not at present raise the question of plaintiffs' title. They had agreed to grant him a lease, and should have sued for rent in terms of said agreement.

Mr Wilson here put in certain documents agreeing, on the part of the Corporation, to grant a lease, and paid the fine on same, they not being legally stamped.

Mr Colclough objected to the papers being received after plaintiffs' case was closed. He proceeded to adduce a number of grounds on which plaintiffs should be non-suited, and lengthy legal arguments ensued.

His Worship postponed decision.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

About 800 of the M'Cormick reapers and binders have been sold in the colony this season.

So closely crowded is the Wellington hospital that typhoid fever patients have had to be placed with the ordinary patients.

The police officer whose statements against Mr Broad, R.M., were lately the subject of enquiry and disproved, has been suspended. It is expected that Walsh the Waikato murderer will be hanged on the 21st inst. The condemned man received intimation of his fate passively.

At Christchurch a ruffian named Clarkson has been committed for trial for indecently assaulting his mother. The defence is that prisoner was strongly under the influence of drink.

A fire at Gisborne, on 12th instant, caused the loss of property valued at £25,000. The local insurance offices suffered largely, the principal being the New Zealand Co., £6,550.

The London correspondent of the Auckland Star says:—"Sir Julius Vogel is really disappointed at not being made your Governor. All his friends thought him safe for the appointment."

The Interprovincial Cricket match between Canterbury and Otago resulted, in a draw, though much in Canterbury's favor, as Otago had still 32 runs to get to save a one-innings defeat, and only three wickets to fall.

Two well-known members of the turf "talent" were last week convicted of a paltry till robbery from an hotel in Dunedin. Their names are John Coleman and James Brosland. Coleman got three months, and his accomplice one month, each with hard labor. The amount stolen was 32s, and Coleman had on his person £34.

A lad named Higgins met with a dreadful accident on Tuesday last at South Canterbury. He was working a Saunderson's self-delivery reaper, when he accidentally fell in front of the machine. The guiding-rod was driven into his side near the hip, and came out near the neck, liberally impaling him. Great difficulty was found in releasing him, and he died in nine hours, after suffering great agony.

A beautiful Hebe, who had turned the heads of half the swell customers in a leading hotel at Wellington, was a few weeks ago wooed and won by a stranger who was reported to be as rich as a Jew. She married him after an acquaintance of only two days. The young bride soon discovered she had wedded a bankrupt, and to complete the revenge of her numerous jilted admirers, her husband has just been arrested for forgery.

From Sydney, date 11th instant, comes startling news respecting the Kellys. The gang have entered New South Wales. They visited Geraldine township, 50 miles from Deniliquin, on Monday, and confined the police to the lock-up, stuck up the Bank of New South Wales and took about £2000 from it, tore down the telegraph line, and threatened the operator if he attempted to restore communication. These things were done with the coolest audacity. The Kellys, in police uniform, paraded the streets and bailed up the hotel, but harmed no one. Another correspondent says the Kellys, at Geraldine, on Saturday at midnight, bailed up the police and confined them to the lock-up. On Monday they robbed the bank of £2000, cut the telegraph wires, imprisoned the operators, took all the police horses and arms, and left at 9 at night.

The Post complains of the quality of the water supplied to the citizens of Wellington. It says:—"A week ago we published the results of a microscopic examination, held at the colonial Museum by Dr Hector, showing that the brown sediment so generally complained of by those using the water, was found to consist of living and dead insects—vermin, in fact, of most hideous and revolting kinds, and of certain fungoid growths, including the *saprolegnia*, which takes its nourishment from dead animal matter, and produces, when introduced into the organisation of a living animal, various horrible diseases, and the *tarula*, now recognised as the specific cause of diarrhoea, dysentery and coryza complaints. It is well known that since the warm weather has fostered the development of those filthy animal and vegetable pollutions, there has been a large increase of sickness in this city."

The unprecedented calamities caused by the floods, and the very serious losses sustained throughout this district, render it more than ever satisfactory to W. Tilboys, of the London House, that he is in a position to mitigate the evil to some degree by offering his Drapery and Groceries at exceedingly low prices. His Groceries, of which he has laid in a large stock, are quoted in another column fully 25 per cent. below ordinary retail rates. The drapery prices are bearing fruit every day.—W. Tilboys, London House, Cromwell.—[Add.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attended the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scrofulous affections. The most timid invalid may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[By CABLE.]

(FROM DUNEDIN DAILIES.)

LONDON, February 8.

A strike of the engineers has commenced, 2600 men and 18 London firms being affected.

February 10.

The Admiralty reported that the Thunderer gun missed fire, and the gun was re-loaded and both charges fired.

Serious riots have occurred in Liverpool. The military were called out for protection, and to hold the city. The engineers' strike extends to London.

England has purchased from Turkey all the Crown domains of Cyprus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 10.

The Russian Ambassador to the Porte and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a definite Russo-Turkish treaty of peace this evening.

The treaty provides that the Russian evacuation of Turkish territory shall begin to-morrow, and terminate on 16th March. Podgoritzia is to be delivered to Montenegro. The treaty annuls that of San Stefano, and provides for an indemnity of 300,000,000 roubles, the payment of which is to be arranged later.

THE ZULU WAR IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, February 10.

20,000 Zulus attacked a portion of the 24th regiment, and 600 Native levies at Ronak's Drift, and captured 100 wagons, 1,000 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition, and the regimental colors.

The Zulus lost 5,000. 500 whites were killed.

February 11.

The reinforcements to the Cape include 600 soldiers; two British cavalry regiments and two batteries of artillery leave immediately.

Reinforcements sufficient to terminate the struggle start within a week.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL NEWS.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, January 20.

Distress to a fearful extent exists in the manufacturing and agricultural districts of England. Five hundred agricultural emigrants left in a body for New Zealand.

The Cornish Bank at Truro has failed after an existence of 110 years. The deposits amounted to £5,000,000. There is great financial trouble in consequence of the failure of the West Cornwall Bank, belonging to Tweedie, Williams, and Co.

Sir William Hayter was found drowned in a lake on his estate.

The Town Council of Cork absolutely refused General Grant a reception, and charged him with anti-Catholic sentiments. Belfast, and other northern cities, made more elaborate manifestations in his honor in consequence.

The revenue of Great Britain shows an increase of £1,803,435 for 1878 over the preceding year.

The rumor is revived that the Duke of Connaught will become Viceroy of Ireland.

The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly be appointed Admiral of the North American station and repairs to Halifax, United States, with the Duchess in early summer.

Lord Beaconsfield has fully recovered his health.

On the 17th there was a run on the London and County Bank, in Lombard street. It began from the fact of an idle crowd assembling in front of the building, watching two cabmen disputing. This gave rise to the report that the bank was in danger.

Every member of the North Wales Miners' Union who desires to emigrate to America is promised £7; those who go to Australia receive £14.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-five Communists have been pardoned by the President, who intends to pardon all but the ring-leaders—about 400.

Weston, the pedestrian, has started to walk over highways, 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours, and deliver 50 lectures.

The Oxford University boat-crew have declined to row the Harvard College (American) crew, because of the lateness of the date.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.

A tremendous conflagration occurred in New York, on Broadway. The loss was 5,000,000 dollars.

The Mormon wives before the Congress are speaking against the Supreme Court's decision declaring polygamous marriages to be illegal. Brigham Young's daughter is one of the speakers.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, the leading Roman Catholic Bishop of America, has been declared a bankrupt, and has resigned his bishopric.

The Government of the United States formally resumed specie payments on 1st January. There was great rejoicing in commercial circles.

Another ship leaves New York during the present month with American exhibits for the International Exhibition to be held at Sydney.

During the last two years the sale of foreign wine has nearly doubled.

The Grant powder works at San Francisco have been blown up. The shock was felt 69 miles off. Three employees were torn to shreds. The loss is 50,000 dollars.

The Congressional Committee made a strong report against further Chinese immigration to the United States.

An engineer residing at Cincinnati has taken a contract to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, Palestine.

Spurgeon, of Tabernacle fame, is engaged in a controversy with Neal Dow, the American temperance lecturer, because the latter charged him with excessive fondness for beer and spirits.

The resumption of specie payments has lessened Grant's chances for re-nomination for the Presidency.

The New York Times intimates that the Bonanza firm of Flood and O'Brien, San Francisco, holds the titles of the Central Pacific Railway and branches as security for borrowed money.

Five hundred agricultural laborers, according to letters received in New York, have left England for New Zealand recently, and the authorities, in view of the prevailing distress, are endeavoring to induce others to emigrate to the colony.

Thirty Cheyenne Indians were recently slaughtered by the United States soldiers at Camp Robinson, Nebraska. The Indians had become mutinous.

The Irish American citizens tried to organise a mass meeting to censure the action of the Council in regard to General Grant, but the attempt was a signal failure.

The United States Supreme Court fixes the penalty for polygamous marriages at 500dols fine and five years' imprisonment.

Mrs Anderson, an Englishwoman, walked 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours.

THE ZULU DIFFICULTY.

As very little is at present known about this Zulu difficulty, which has led Britain into war with the Zulus, it may be interesting (says the *Hobart Town Mercury*) to give a brief sketch of the circumstances which have led up to the existing warlike attitudes of the British and Zulus. The whole dispute is over a portion of territory on the border of Zulu Land and the Transvaal. During the reign of Umpande, the father of Cetewayo, the Boers in the Transvaal obtained his permission to depasture their cattle on the western frontier of Zulu Land, and soon after they began to erect houses and fences on the land as if they had bought or leased it. Umpande had never consented to their permanent occupation of the country, and he took steps to show the Boers that they would not be allowed to remain there. He did not, however, venture on any forcible attempt to drive them away, contenting himself with communicating with the British at Natal, who expressed sympathy with him. When Cetewayo, his son, became King in 1861, it was expected that he would have gone to war against the Boers, but he wanted the support of the Natal Government before taking such an extreme measure, and he could never get it. The British answers deprecated war with the Boers, and were friendly but evasive. This was not satisfactory to Cetewayo, especially as a visit from Mr Shepstone (now Sir Theophilus) shortly after he became King, was looked upon by the Zulus as a distinct promise of British protection.

The Boers and the Zulus on the borders continued quarrelling, and when the Transvaal became involved in financial and other difficulties, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in 1877, took possession of it on behalf of Great Britain. This act somewhat pacified Cetewayo, for he had always been of opinion that if he had the British as his neighbors on the west, instead of the Boers, they would recognise his right to the land which the latter had stolen, and all his troubles would be over. But he was wrong in his anticipations. Though the Natal Government had always sympathised with him, and virtually acknowledged that his claim was a perfectly just one, Sir T. Shepstone informed him that the British had taken over the claim of the Boers to the land in dispute. Thus the quarrel became one between the British and the Zulus, and no amicable arrangements having been come to, a recourse to arms became inevitable. Endeavors have been made to avoid war, but without success. Cetewayo, who has always been friendly with the British, has more than once pointed out that his people could never be reconciled to the loss of the territory, and has requested, as a matter of justice, that the land should be restored, but not receiving any favorable reply, has threatened to use forcible means. In October, 1877, Sir Theophilus Shepstone had an interview with Cetewayo at the Blood River, in the disputed border land, but they failed to come to any agreement. Some weeks after he sent his son in the hope that he might negotiate with better success, but the Zulu King treated him dismally, and mourned because Sir Theophilus "had turned Boer." What was to be done now? Both parties were evidently determined not to surrender one jot of what they claim to be their just rights, and a settlement seemed impossible. Yet Cetewayo, who, throughout the whole proceedings, has acted with great honesty and fairness, continued to exert himself with a view to avoid war; and if the British had manifested the same desire for peace, the difficulty might have been overcome. What the Zulu King did, and how he was treated by the British, is summed up by a contemporary in the following words:—"Here was a friendly savage prince willing to enter, so to speak, the family of European nations, and, for the first time in Kaffir history, to proceed by the road of diplomacy, acting under the advice of competent legal gentlemen; and yet he was precluded from this course. Next he was invited to arbitrate, but was not allowed to appoint an arbitrator; and lastly, though satisfied with

half the land in dispute, he was virtually told he was entitled to the whole." This was by three Commissioners sent up by Sir H. Bulwer, Governor of Natal, to report on the boundary. After hearing evidence, they returned "strongly convinced that the Dutch had no claim to any part of the territory."

The only inference to be drawn from these peculiar and un-English-like proceedings is that the subjection of Zulu was determined upon long since, and that the land dispute has since been made a pretext for war. Even a compromise was refused by the British, and hence Cetewayo having done what he could to become repossessed of all or a portion of what is admitted to be his own, and having a large army, is certain to make a stand against British invasion. The policy now being pursued by the British meets, we must admit, with much support. Many of those competent to speak authoritatively on the question maintain that Cetewayo ought not to be allowed to remain an independent chief or king. This opinion is advocated because the Zulus are a very warlike people. They comprise 40,000 fighting men, and they like war, so that they are a constant terror to their neighbors. Sir Garnet Wolseley, when in Africa, looked upon them in anything but a favorable light, and insisted that they should be disarmed, that the kingship of Cetewayo should be abolished, and that the country should pay a tribute and should be opened up. Coming from an administrator of Sir Garnet's experience, though he never ventured further than Natal, such a programme must have received careful consideration; for it will be remembered that less than three weeks since we published a telegram stating that the Governor of Cape Colony had despatched an order to Cetewayo demanding the disarmament of his people and the dispersion of his troops, the cession of Santa Lucia Bay to the British, and the presence of a political resident at his court. These conditions, according to a Cape paper of the 17th December, are a portion of the award fixed by a High Commissioner who was recently appointed to inquire into the boundary dispute; but we may state that the Zulus are also called upon to make compensation for outrages they have perpetrated in Natal. Some of these demands have been assented to by the Zulu King; but on asking for some time to consider the others he was met by a distinct refusal, followed by the massing of troops on the frontier.

On Volunteers.

We should be glad to see not only that the uniform clothing of the New Zealand Volunteer army attracted the attention of the defence authorities, but further, what is still more important, that proper equipment should be supplied to it. The Volunteers should be equipped and ready to turn out at an hour's notice, or of what use are they? In these days of steam navies no time will be given to get saddlers, harness-makers and tailors to equip our men; and no officer of experience will care to have a force under his command the members of which are not equipped for active and immediate service. No matter how well drilled, or excellent as marksmen they may be, unless they have the means of carrying on their persons a sufficient supply of ammunition, they would, on field service, be only an encumbrance. Until we have our men properly accounted and means provided for the due carriage of ammunition, we cannot deem them efficient. Our Volunteer companies are left to plod along through the same sections of part II. and III. of the Field Exercise night after night, week after week, in the most monotonous manner possible, the sole object apparently being to enable a certain amount of money to be drawn from the public to carry on the working expenses. A Volunteer army is the cheapest, and at the same time the finest, force that any colony can produce; but at present it is very like separate pieces of machinery—useless for practical purposes until put together, but all-powerful when that is done under the guidance of a master hand. In order to obtain the greatest amount of well-drilled soldiers at the smallest cost to the rate-payers, and with the least possible injury to trade, we feel assured that the expense of equipping and maintaining the annual encampments in central districts would be the course most desirable to increase the efficiency of the force, without launching into too extravagant an expenditure. An error in the present regulations has been the fixing a minimum for companies, so that many corps, afraid of falling below the proper standard, have taken recruits of inferior physique. It appears to us to be of little consequence whether a company consist of 50 or 60 men, but it is of the greatest consequence that it should consist of intelligent fairly-drilled soldiers. It is necessary that these men should be of a class who do not require the terrors of the Articles of War to keep them to their duty. A large majority of the Volunteers are the right stamp of enthusiastic men; but every commanding officer must be aware that he has some men who have no business in the force, and he cannot get rid of them for fear of bringing his company below the standard. This result is in every way undesirable. The Government pay the capitation grant for men whom the corps would be better without. One habitual growler in the ranks of a company does more harm, causes more dissatisfaction, than six times the amount of his capitation can repay. Insubordination in any form should find no more place in the ranks of a Volunteer corps than it is allowed in the regular army, where, if it exists, it must be conceded and unexpressed.—*Thames Advertiser.*

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